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THE LINNAEAN NAMES OF INDO-AUSTRALIAN RHOPALOCERA. PART 2

By A. Steven Corbet, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.R.E.S.

(*British Museum* (*Natural History*).)

D. *Species in the Collection of Linnaeus.*

The *Edition x* Indo-Australian Rhopalocera remaining for consideration are not marked "M.L.U." in *Edition x*, but, except *c-aureum* and *aglaja*, are all indicated in Linnaeus' copy of this work as being in his own collection. I have shown already that it is highly probable that, in every case, the specimens figured in Clerck's *Icones*, Part I (pls. 13–16), and Supplementary Plates 4–8 and 10, were from the Linnaean collection. With 7 of these species, there are references to figures in other works although, in the case of *plexippus*, none of the figures cited agrees with the whole of the description. Most of the species were further dealt with by Linnaeus in *Mus. Lud. Ulr.*, where the descriptions were often amended. Three species marked as being in the Linnaean collection and not figured in Clerck's *Icones* are *diomedes*, *sarpedon* and *pyranthe*, and it is possible that the specimens still remain in the Linnaean collection now in the possession of the Linnean Society.

Whether the specimens still in the Linnaean collection accord with Clerck's figures or not, there is much to be said for regarding these figures as depicting specimens authentically named by Linnaeus, and being virtual illustrations of types or typical specimens, although, of course, Linnaeus nowhere stated that he described the species now being considered from particular (*i.e.* type) specimens. An important question now arises concerning those species which have figure citations in *Edition x*. In the case of such species, are the Linnaean names to be applied to figures referred to in the original description or, on the supposition that Clerck figured Linnaean specimens (for which there is strong evidence), are Clerck's figures to be regarded as depicting types, using the last word in the sense in which it is applied in systematic zoology? It is preferable to consider the matter as a whole rather than to deal with isolated cases.

Regarding the Linnaean collection now in the possession of the Linnean Society, it is known that specimens were added and labels changed after Linnaeus' death and, even with specimens known to be Linnaean, it is impossible to decide whether any particular specimen was in the author's possession at the time he wrote its description. The fact that one has a fair indication of the species represented in the Linnaean collection (in the marked copy of *Edition x*), and that this list very closely accords with the specimens figured by Clerck in the first and supplementary parts of the *Icones*, puts a different complexion on the matter, however, and a strong case can be made for accepting these figures of Clerck *in toto* as Linnaean "types," where they agree with the original description.

On the other hand, although such a course would simplify matters as far as certain Linnaean names of Rhopalocera are concerned, it may create a precedent. It appears to me, however, that the case of each of the older authors must be considered separately and no general rule can be formulated. With the Linnaean names now under consideration, it appears preferable to apply the names to the Linnaean specimens as figured by Clerck rather than to base the names on figures in the comparatively few instances where they were cited by Linnaeus.

Below are listed the species described in *Edition x*, not marked as being in the Museum of Queen Ludovica Ulrica, but marked by Linnaeus in his copy of the tenth edition as being in his own collection, and figured in Clerck. First are given the 7 species with the references to figures in other works : (*a*) is the result of regarding Clerck's figure as the type, and (*b*) that of giving the figure cited priority.

Papilio hecabe (Danai Candidi), 1758 : 470; Hab. in Asia. Pet. gaz. t. 28, f. 9.

(*a*) Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, suppl. t. 6, fig. 4).
(*Terias hecabe hecabe* Linn.[8]; South-east China.)

(*b*) Type Petiver, *Gaz. Nat. Art.* t. 28, fig. 9.
(*Terias hecabe luzonensis* Fruh.[8]; Luzon.)

Papilio midamus (Danai Festivi), 1758 : 470; Hab. in Asia. Act. Stock. 1748, t. 6, f. 1, 2. Ehret. pict. t. 3 & 11.

(*a*) Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, suppl. t. 8, fig. 2, upper figure).
(*Euploea midamus midamus* Linn.; South-east China.)

(*b*) Type De Geer, *Acta Holmiae* **9** : 209, t. 6, fig. 1, 2 ♀, or Ehret, *Plant Papil. rar.* t. 11 ♂.
(*Euploea midamus midamus* Linn.; South-east China.)

De Geer's specimen is stated to be from China : Ehret's figure at t. 3 represents a male of *Euploea mulciber* (Cram.), which does not accord with the original description. Clerck figured both *E. midamus* auctt. and *E. mulciber* (Cram.) as fig. 2, but for the reason just given only the figure of *E. midamus* auctt. can be regarded as typical.

Papilio plexippus (Danai Festivi), 1758 : 471; Hab. in America septentrionali. Pet. mus. 58, n. 527. Raj. ins. 138, n. 3. Sloan. jam. 2, p. 214, t. 239, f. 5, 6. Catesb. car. 2, t. 88.

(*a*) Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, suppl. t. 5, fig. 1).
(*Danaida plexippus plexippus* Linn. ♂[9]; South-east China.)

(*b*) Type : none of the references cited can be reconciled with the whole of the description.

There has been a prolonged controversy as to whether the name *plexippus* should be applied to the American " monarch " butterfly, or to the Indo-Australian species described as *genutia* by Cramer. The first part of the description in *Edition x* can be applied to both, but the final reference to a white band fits only *genutia*. All the references cited by Linnaeus refer to American butterflies, without a white fore-wing band, and Catesby's figure depicts the southern race of the " monarch," formerly known as *Danaus archippus* (Fab.).

In *Mus. Lud. Ulr.* : 262, Linnaeus amplified the second part of the description referring to the oriental species and added China to the habitat. Two specimens remaining in Queen Ludovica Ulrica's collection were the oriental species *genutia*.

[8] Now known as *Eurema hecabe*.
[9] The correct generic name has been shown to be *Danaus*.

In an attempt to end the confusion regarding the application of the name, Riley (1928, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* : 454) gave reasons why the name should be restricted to the " monarch." [10]

Papilio chrysippus (Danai Festivi), 1758 : 471; Hab. in Aegypto, America. Raj. ins. 139, n. 1. Edw. av. 189, t. 189.

(*a*) Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, suppl. t. 5, fig. 2).
(*Danaida chrysippus chrysippus* Linn. ♂ [9]; South-east China.)

(*b*) Type Edwards, *Nat. Hist. Birds*, t. 189.
(*Danaida chrysippus chrysippus* Linn. ♂ [9]; South-east China.)

Papilio almana (Nymphales Gemmati), 1758 : 472; Hab. in Asia. Edw. av. t. 84.

(*a*) Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, suppl. t. 4, fig. 2).
(*Precis almana almana* Linn., dry-season form; South-east China.)

(*b*) Type Edwards, *Nat. Hist. Birds*, t. 84.
(*Precis almana almana* Linn., dry-season form; South-east China.)

See remarks above under *Papilio asterie* (p. 13).

Papilio similis (Nymphales Phalerati), 1758 : 479; Hab. in Pet. gaz. t. 92, f. 13; an t. 3, f. 4?

(*a*) Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, t. 16, fig. 3).
(*Danaida similis similis* Linn.[9]; South-east China.)

(*b*) Type Petiver, *Gaz. Nat. Art.* t. 92, fig. 13.
(*Danaida limniace orestilla* Fruh.[9]; Luzon.)

Papilio dissimilis (Nymphales Phalerati), 1758 : 479; Hab. in Asia. Ehret. pict. t. 17.

(*a*) Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, t. 16, fig. 2).
(*Papilio clytia clytia* Linn. form *dissimilis* Linn.; South-east China.)

(*b*) Type Ehret, *Plant. Papil. rar.* t. 7. (The reference to t. 17 is an error.)
(*Papilio clytia clytia* Linn. form *dissimilis* Linn.; South-east China.)

The remaining *Edition x* species marked as being in Linnaeus' own collection (except *aglaja*, and *c-aureum*, which latter was marked by Linnaeus in *Edition xii*), and not marked " M.L.U.," have no references to figures but, with three exceptions (*diomedes*, *sarpedon* and *pyranthe*), are figured in Clerck, Part I and Supplement.

[10] As a footnote the case of *Papilio oenone* may be mentioned :—

Papilio oenone (Nymphales Gemmati), 1758 : 473; Hab. in Asia. Pet. gaz. t. 4, f. 3. Edw. av. t. 37.

Both the figures cited, and that of Clerck, suppl. t. 4, fig. 4, refer to *Precis hierta* (Fab.), and do not accord with the original description, which undoubtedly refers to the African butterfly *Precis clelia* (Cram.).

Papilio pammon (Equites Trojani), 1758 : 460; Hab. in Asia.
Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, t. 14, fig. 2).
(*Papilio polytes polytes* Linn., ♂ form *pammon* Linn.; South-east China.)

Papilio agenor (Equites Trojani), 1758 : 460; Hab. in Asia.
Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, t. 15).
(*Papilio memnon agenor* Linn., ♀ form *agenor* Linn.; South-east China.)

Papilio agamemnon (Equites Achivi), 1758 : 462; Hab. in Asia. Osbeck.
Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, suppl. t. 10, fig. 1).
(*Papilio agamemnon agamemnon* Linn.; South-east China.)

Papilio mineus (Danai Festivi), 1758 : 471; Hab. in China.
Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, suppl. t. 7, fig. 3).
(*Mycalesis mineus mineus* Linn., wet-season form; South-east China.)

Papilio leda (Nymphales Gemmati), 1758 : 474; Hab. in Asia.
Type not known.
(*Melanitis leda leda* Linn.; Amboina.)

The species is figured in Clerck, suppl. t. 7, fig. 1, and it would be anticipated that this would constitute the type. The form thus figured may well be that from China, but the description in *Edition x* begins " alis angulatis luridis ". The following species in *Edition x* is *helie* and the description there begins " alis subdentatis luridis . . ." The only form of *Melanitis leda* likely to be known to Linnaeus which has an upperside of the reddish-brown colour found in *Anaea helie* is the subspecies from Amboina (*vide* Butler, 1885, *Proc. ent. Soc. Lond.* : vi).

Papilio leucothoë (Nymphales Phalerati), 1758 : 478; Hab. in Asia.
Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, suppl. t. 5, fig. 4, right-hand figure).
(*Pantoporia perius perius* Linn.[11]; South-east China.)

Linnaeus confused the species now known as *Parathyma perius* and *Neptis hylas*, and their sexes, under the names *perius*, *leucothoë* and *hylas*, but the *Edition x* description of *leucothoë* can be applied only to the *Parathyma* species.

Papilio assimilis (Nymphales Phalerati), 1758 : 479; Hab. in Asia.
Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, t. 16, fig. 1).
(*Hestina assimilis assimilis* Linn.; South-east China.)

Papilio panope (Nymphales Phalerati), 1758 : 479; Hab. in Asia.
Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, suppl. t. 10, fig. 3).
(*Papilio clytia clytia* Linn., form *panope* Linn.; South-east China.)

The three species in the Linnaean collection not figured in Clerck are listed below.

[11] Now known as *Parathyma perius*.

Papilio sarpedon (Equites Trojani), 1758 : 461; Hab. in Asia.

Type Coll. Linnaeus.

(*Papilio sarpedon semifasciatus* Honr.; South-east China.)

It has been stated already that it is in the highest degree probable that all the butterflies figured in Clerck's *Icones*, Part I and Supplement (nearly all of which were known to be in Linnaeus' own collection), were of Chinese origin,[12] and from this it may be deduced that China was the only oriental country represented in the Linnaean collection at the time that *Edition x* was written. Against this it may be noted that Linnaeus marked *diomedes* in *Edition x* as being in his collection, although this insect is from Amboina, but it is not figured in Clerck and the possibility of Linnaeus having made a mistake cannot be ruled out.

From the above, it would be reasonable to assume that the specimen of *sarpedon* in the Linnaean collection came from South-east China, which would thus be the type locality. Aurivillius found a specimen in the Queen's collection of Javanese origin, and Java has, therefore, been regarded as the type locality : this specimen cannot be the type, however, as there is no reference to " M.L.U." in *Edition x*.

Papilio diomedes (Equites Achivi), 1758 : 462; Hab. in Indiis.

Type Coll. Linnaeus.

(*Papilio ulysses ulysses* Linn. ♀; Amboina.)

See remarks under *sarpedon*. Aurivillius found no specimen remaining in the Queen's Museum but he determined it as above from Linnaeus' notes. In *Syst. Nat., Edition xii* : 749, Linnaeus cited a figure in Seba which represents the female of *Papilio ulysses*.

Papilio pyranthe (Danai Candidi), 1758 : 469; Hab. in Asia.

Type Coll. Linnaeus.

(*Catopsilia pyranthe pyranthe* Linn.; South-east China.)

Aurivillius found no specimen of *pyranthe* remaining in the Queen's collection, but he determined it as the *Catopsilia* species from notes by Linnaeus and an unpublished figure by Clerck labelled " *pyranthe* " by Linnaeus. It may be that the typical specimen still remains in the Linnaean collection.

The species *c-aureum* is figured in a supplementary plate in Clerck's *Icones*; it is not marked as being in the Linnaean collection in Linnaeus' copy of *Edition x*, although it is so marked in *Edition xii*. Whether its omission from the *Edition x* list was an oversight on the part of Linnaeus, or whether it was added subsequently to the Linnaean collection, does not affect its determination.

[12] From the list of collectors given by Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat., ed. x* : 2), and from other evidence, it appears that these Chinese specimens in the Linnaean collection were obtained, almost certainly, by Peter Osbeck, who visited Whampoa, near Canton, from 25.viii.1751 to 6.i.1752 and stayed at West Java for a day or two on the journeys out and home. It is worth mentioning, however, that there is no evidence that Linnaeus had any Javanese insects in his collection when he wrote the *tenth edition*. Olaf Toreen, another Swede and pupil of Linnaeus, visited Whampoa at the same time (7.vii.1751–4.i.1752), but there is no evidence that he sent any Chinese insects to Linnaeus. Christopher Ternström was a naturalist who travelled to India but died at Pulau Condore in 1746 on his way to China.

Papilio c-aureum (N.P.), 1758 : 477; Hab. in Asia.

Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, suppl. t. 4, fig. 3).

(*Polygonia c-aureum* Linn.; South-east China.)

The *Edition x* description of *aglaja* contains no reference to "M.L.U.," nor to a figure. The species is not marked in Linnaeus' copy of *Edition x* as being in his own collection, yet it is figured (as "*pasitea*") on one of the supplementary plates in Clerck's *Icones*. It appears quite probable that the figured specimen was, and may still be, in Linnaeus' own collection, although he omitted to mark it in his copy of the tenth edition. In any case, Clerck's figure is the only illustration of the species known to be passed by Linnaeus and must be accepted as the type. The type locality is almost certainly China, and not Burma, as generally supposed.

Papilio aglaja (Heliconii), 1758 : 465; Hab. in Asia.

Type Clerck, suppl. t. 6, fig. 3 as "*pasitea*."

(*Delias aglaia porsenna* Cram. ♂; South-east China.)

The description of *pasithoe* in *Syst. Nat.*, *Edition xii* : 755, agrees word for word with that given for *aglaja* in *Edition x*, and there can be no doubt that Linnaeus attempted to suppress the latter name, which he had employed for the European *Argynnis* species, in favour of the former. The figure in Clerck is numbered "44", which corresponds to *aglaja* in *Edition x*.

Linnaean Names in Works Other than *Systema Naturae*, *Edition x*.

If the principles adopted in interpreting the names of Rhopalocera in *Edition x* are followed, there is little difficulty in dealing with the remaining Linnaean names.

1763, *Centuria Insectorum rariorum*.

Papilio aegisthus (E.T.), 1763 : 18; Hab. in China.

Type Clerck, suppl. t. 6, fig. 2.

(*Papilio agamemnon agamemnon* Linn., ab. *aegisthus* Linn.; South-east China.)

This form is not marked in Linnaeus' copy of *Edition xii* as being in his own collection : on the other hand, *agamemnon* is so marked in Linnaeus' copy of *Edition x* but not in his copy of *Edition xii*.

Papilio polydorus (E.T.), 1763 : 18; Hab. in India. Clerck, t. 33, f. 2.

Type M.L.U. (Clerck, t. 33, fig. 2).

(*Papilio polydorus polydorus* Linn.; Amboina.)

Although Linnaeus did not add "M.L.U." to the original description, Aurivillius found a specimen of *polydorus* in Queen Ludovica Ulrica's collection, and it has been mentioned earlier that all the Indo-Australian Rhopalocera figured in the second part of Clerck's *Icones* were known to be in the Queen's collection.

Papilio phidippus (E.G.), 1763 : 19; Hab. in Java.
Type ?
(*Amathusia phidippus phidippus* Linn.; Java.)

Papilio scylla (D.), 1763 : 20; Hab. in Java.
Type Coll. Linnaeus.
(*Catopsilia scylla scylla* Linn.; Java.)

Papilio philomela (D.F.), 1763 : 21; Hab. in Java.
Type Coll. Linnaeus.
(*Ypthima philomela philomela* Joh.; Java.)

Although there has been much confusion regarding the identity of this species, there appears to be general agreement now that the description fits best the Javanese species figured in Seitz, t. 99, c. 2, and in Roepke, *Rhop. Javanica* **2**, t. 18, fig. 7, 8.

Papilio idea (D.), 1763 : 22; Hab. in Indiis. M.L.U.
Type M.L.U. (Clerck, t. 38, fig. 1).
(*Hestia idea idea* Clerck[13]; Amboina.)

Papilio canace (N.), 1763 : 23; [Hab. not given].
Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, suppl. t. 7, fig. 4, as "*alimenia*").
(*Vanessa canace charonia* Drury; South-east China.)

The description fits *Vanessa canace* auctt. The habitat was given as "India" in *Edition xii*, but this is almost certainly erroneous, for Linnaeus confused this species with the Amboinese *Hypolimnas alimena*, as has been mentioned already.

Papilio hypermnestra (N.), 1763 : 24; Hab. in Java.
Type ?
(*Elymnias hypermnestra hypermnestra* Linn. ♂; Java.)

Papilio ariadne (N.), 1763 : 24; Hab. in Java.
Type ?
(*Ergolis ariadne ariadne* Linn.[14]; Java.)

Papilio atlites (N.), 1763 : 24; Hab. in Asia. Clerck.
Type Coll. Linnaeus (Clerck, suppl. t. 7, fig. 5).
(*Precis atlites atlites* Linn.; South-east China.)

Papilio hyperbius (N.), 1763 : 25; Hab. in China. Clerck.
Type Clerck, suppl. t. 4, fig. 1 as "*niphe*".
(*Argynnis hyperbius hyperbius* Joh. ♀; South-east China.)

[13] Now known as *Idea idea*.

[14] Now known as *Ariadne ariadne*.

Linnaeus changed the name of *hyperbius* to *niphe* in *Edition xii*, as he had described a Satyrid under this name in *Mus. Lud. Ulr.* : 257. As the species is figured in the supplementary plates of Clerck's *Icones*, it would be expected that the insect would have been in the Linnaean collection. In the Linnaean copy of *Edition xii*, *hyperbius* no. 130 (the Satyrid) is marked as being in the author's collection; was this a mistake for *hyperbius* no. 208 (i.e. *niphe*), the *Argynnis* species?

Papilio cydippe (N.), 1763 : 26; Hab. in India. Clerck, t. 36, fig. 1.

Type M.L.U. (Clerck, t. 36, fig. 1).

(*Cethosia cydippe cydippe* Linn.; Amboina.)

The remarks made concerning *polydorus* apply to *cydippe* also. The name is invalid as it is preoccupied by *Papilio cydippe* Linn., 1761, *Fauna Suecica* : 281, the European *Argynnis* species : the next oldest name for the collective *Cethosia* species appears to be *chrysippe* Fab.

Papilio augias (P.), 1763 : 27; Hab. in Java, China.

Type in Coll. Linnaeus.

(*Telicota augias augias* Linn.; Java.)

In *Edition xii* : 794, Linnaeus restricted the habitat to Java. Donovan appears to be the earliest author to figure a butterfly under this name, and his figure of a *Telicota* is nearer to *augias* auctt. than to any other species in the genus.

1764, *Museum Ludovicae Ulricae Reginae.*

Papilio pyrene (D.C.), 1764 : 241; Hab. in China.

Type M.L.U.

(*Ixias pyrene pyrene* Linn. ♂; South-east China.)

Aurivillius found no specimen remaining in the Queen's collection.

Papilio misippus (D.F.), 1764 : 264; Hab. in America.

Type M.L.U.

(*Hypolimnas misippus misippus* Linn. ♀; Java.)

Although Aurivillius found no specimen of *misippus* remaining in the Queen's collection, he regarded the species as being of Javanese origin, a view which is probably correct.

Papilio hedonia (N.G.), 1764 : 279; Hab. in Asia. Pet. gaz. t. 39, f. 4.

Type M.L.U.

(*Precis hedonia hedonia* Linn.; Amboina.)

According to Aurivillius, the type in the Queen's collection is the form from Amboina. Petiver's figure represents the race from Luzon, which does not accord with the original description which begins " Singulis ocellis sex ferrugineis " and accurately describes the Moluccan form.

Papilio nesaea (N.P.), 1764 : 302; Hab. in Asia.

Type M.L.U.

(*Elymnias nesaea nesaea* Linn.; Java.)

1767, *Systema Naturae, Edition xii.*

Papilio pasithoe (H.), 1767 : 755; Hab. in Asia.

See remarks under *aglaja* (p. 22).

Papilio laomedia (N.G.), 1767 : 772; Hab. in India orientali. *Amoen. acad.* 6. p. 407, n. 72. *Papilio atlites.*

The reference to *atlites* shows that Linnaeus wished to alter the name of this species to *laomedia.*

Papilio niphe (N.P.), 1767 : 785; Hab. in China. *Amoen. acad.* 6. p. 408, n. 75. *Papilio hyperbius.*

The reference to *hyperbius* shows that Linnaeus wished to employ *niphe* to supersede his older name. See remarks under *hyperbius.*

Papilio boeticus (P.R.), 1767 : 789; Hab. in Barbaria.

Type ?

(*Polyommatus boeticus* Linn.[15]; North Africa.)

Esper (1780) appears to have been the first author to figure *boeticus*, and his figure represents a male of the species universally known by this name.

Papilio thrax (P.U.), 1767 : 794; Hab. in Java. Clerck, t. 42, f. 2.

Type Coll. Linnaeus.

(*Erionota thrax thrax* Linn.; Java.)

The figure cited in Clerck's *Icones* has no name, but represents the South American Hesperiid known as *Talides sinon* (Cram.). The Linnaean description might well apply to the Javanese Hesperiid usually known as *Erionota thrax*, but it cannot be fitted to Clerck's figure, nor to *Hidari irava* Mre., figured as " *thrax* " by Hübner. Donovan's figure of *Papilio thrax* Linn. is that of the common *Erionota* species conforming with the Linnaean description.

1768, *Iter in Chinam.*

Papilio ascanius (E.), 1768 : 7, 8 (note *d*); Hab. in Insula Nieuw Bay.

Type ?

(*Papilio aristolochiae antiphus* Fab.; Java.)

The name *ascanius* Linn. is not found in any of the Rhopalocera volumes of Seitz : the South American *Papilio ascanius* Cram. is an entirely different species. The Linnaean description of *ascanius* agrees exactly with a form of *Papilio aristolochiae*, which is the usual form in Sumatra and is found more rarely in Java. Sparrman [16] visited Java on his trip to China : " Insula Nieuw Bay " has not been identified, but is probably off western Java.

[15] Now known as *Lampides boeticus.*

[16] Andreas Sparrman, who accompanied Captain James Cook on his second voyage in the " Resolution " (1772–1775), sailed to China in the " Navarcha " with Captain Eckeberg, reaching Canton on 26.viii.1765 and remaining in China until 21.i.1766.

Papilio argyrius (N.), 1768 : 10 (note *f*); Hab. in China.
Type?
(*Argynnis hyperbius hyperbius* Joh. ♂; South-east China.)

Papilio java (D.C.), 1768 : 12 (note *l*); Hab. in Nord Eyland.
Type?
(*Anaphaeis java java* Sparrman; Java.)

Papilio canidia (D.C.), 1768 : 13 (note *m*); Hab. in Nord Eyland.
Type?
(*Pieris canidia canidia* Sparrman; South-east China.)

1771, *Mantissa Plantarum*.

Papilio eryx (P.R.), 1771 : 537; Hab. in China. Aub. misc. t. 71, f. 4, 5.
Type?
(*Deudorix eryx eryx* Linn. ♀; South-east China.)

I have not been able to consult the figure in Daubenton's *Miscellania*, which is unpublished, but the description agrees with the species usually known as *Artipe eryx*.

Summary.

The names employed for Indo-Australian species of Rhopalocera in the tenth edition of *Systema Naturae* fall into four groups :—

(*A*) Those marked " M.L.U." and thus indicated as being in the collection of Queen Ludovica Ulrica. With these species it is considered that the specimens in the Royal collection constitute the actual types.

(*B*) Those not marked " M.L.U." in *Edition x*, and not marked in Linnaeus' copy of the tenth edition (or of the twelfth edition), as being in his own collection, but described in detail in *Mus. Lud. Ulr.*, in 1764, from specimens in the Queen's collection, which latter are here regarded as the types.

(*C*) Two species, *helena* and *glaucippe*, which appear to have been known to Linnaeus originally only from figures.

(*D*) Those not marked " M.L.U." in *Edition x*, but marked in Linnaeus' copy of this work as being in his private collection. Almost all these species are depicted in Clerck's *Icones*, Part I and Supplement, indicating that it is highly probable that Clerck figured actual Linnaean specimens : it is in the highest degree probable, moreover, that these specimens originated from South-east China. With a few of these species, Linnaeus gave references to figures in contemporary works but, in the case of *plexippus*, the figures cited cannot be reconciled with the description. It is suggested, however, that in all these cases, whether there are references to other figures or not, the Linnaean specimens figured by Clerck should be regarded as types.

Although *aglaja* is not marked as being in Linnaeus' collection, it is figured in Clerck's supplementary plates, suggesting that its omission from the list was an oversight on the part of Linnaeus : it is considered here as pertaining to group (*D*).

The present investigation has shown that the following nomenclatural changes are required :—

1. The habitat of the species *paris*, *aglaja* and *canace* to be South-east China, instead of Continental India.
2. The habitat of *sarpedon* to be South-east China, instead of Java.
3. The older name *ascanius* to be used for the collective species known as *Papilio aristolochiae* Fab., the habitat of the nominotypical form being Java (and also Sumatra). (See appendix regarding a proposal for the suspension of the law of priority in the present case.)
4. The name *plexippus* to be restricted to the oriental species, also known as *Danaus genutia* (Cram.), the habitat of the nominotypical form being South-east China.
5. The name *oenone* to be restricted to the African species known as *Precis clelia* (Cram.).

If it is agreed that, in the cases cited on page 17, the specimens figured by Clerck, which are believed to be from the Linnaean collection, should take precedence over figure citations by Linnaeus with regard to fixing names, the names *hecabe* and *similis* are to be used as in Seitz, **9**. That is, the habitat of *hecabe* is to be regarded as South-east China as before and not Luzon (*cf.* Talbot, 1939, *Fauna Brit. India, Butt.* **1** : 529), and the name *similis* is to be restricted to the species known as *Danaus aventina* (Cram.), as formerly, the habitat of the nominotypical form being South-east China (*cf.* Corbet, 1939, *J. F.M.S. Mus.* **18** : 245).

It is not agreed that *atlites* and *laomedia* represent dry- and wet-season forms respectively of the same *Precis* species, as was considered to be the case by Fruhstorfer.

Appendix.

It is suggested that a proposal should be made for the suspension of the law of priority in the case of the specific name *Papilio ascanius* Linn., 1768, as the strict enforcement of the rules would result in greater confusion than uniformity.

The specific name *Papilio ascanius* Linn., 1768.

The name *Papilio aristolochiae* Fab., 1775, has been universally applied to a well-known Oriental species of *Papilio*, and it has been overlooked that the name *Papilio ascanius* Linn. has priority.

It is hoped that the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature will exercise the plenary power conferred upon them by the International Zoological Congress and promulgate an Opinion to the following effect :—

The name *Papilio ascanius* Linn., 1768, is not to be employed for the collective species known as *Papilio aristolochiae* Fab., although the former name has priority, nor is it to be used for the Javanese race of the Fabrician species; further, the name *Papilio ascanius* Cramer, 1775, is not to be invalidated by *Papilio ascanius* L., 1768, although a homonym but is to remain available for the S. American species universally known under that name.

NEW SPECIES OF *APANTELES* (HYM. BRAC.).—2

By D. S. Wilkinson, F.R.E.S.

(*Imperial Institute of Entomology.*)

Apanteles princeps sp. n.

♀. Black; front femora in apical half, front tibiae and tarsi wholly (save for darkened apical segment and black feet), middle femora perhaps at extreme apex, middle tibiae in basal half, hind tibiae in basal fourth or third, red testaceous; middle tarsi darkened; palpi pale, save for darkened basal segment; tibial spurs of four posterior legs pale; wings hyaline; setae of hind-wing and of basal half of fore-wing colourless, of apical half of fore-wing coloured; costal veins largely pale red testaceous, apically brown; stigma and metacarp brown, the 1st abscissa of radial, transverse cubital, and 2nd abscissa of cubital, pale brown, the remaining veins colourless; stigma with a weakly marked cloud at base, this cloud occasionally obsolete.

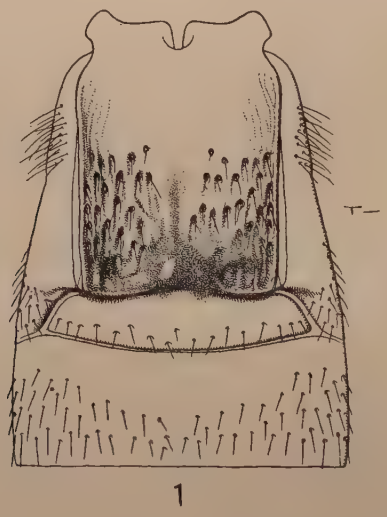

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Fig. 1.—*Apanteles princeps* sp. n., basal tergites, ♀. × 80.

♂. Black; front femora in apical half, front tibiae wholly (save for some darkening down outer margin), middle and hind tibiae at base or in basal fourth, red testaceous; front tarsi darkened, and the apical segment and the feet black; palpi pale, save for darkened basal segment; tibial spurs of four posterior legs pale or even white; wings hyaline, and the setae white but commonly coloured as in ♀; wings otherwise as in ♀, save that the cloud at base of stigma is often obsolete or even entirely wanting.

♀♂. *Head:* clypeus, face, frons, frontal orbits, and vertex, throughout closely punctate (degrees 2 and 3); facial depressions nearer to apex of clypeus than to the eyes; posterior

ocelli about equidistant from each other and the eyes, or just nearer to each other; flagellum of ♀ shorter than twice the length of the thorax, somewhat longer than length of thorax together with twice the length of the head, of ♂ longer than combined length of thorax and abdomen but shorter than combined length of head, thorax, and abdomen. *Thorax:* mesonotum anteriorly and laterally closely punctate (degree 3), narrowly across extreme apex smooth or with only some exceedingly minute punctures (degree 1), otherwise throughout with strong (degree 4), rather closely placed punctation; disc of scutellum entirely smooth and highly shining, save often for a row of very well-separated minute punctures down the sides and for some few very widely separated minute punctures medially; non-excavate area of lateral faces of scutellum large, reaching up just beyond half-way to base of scutellum;

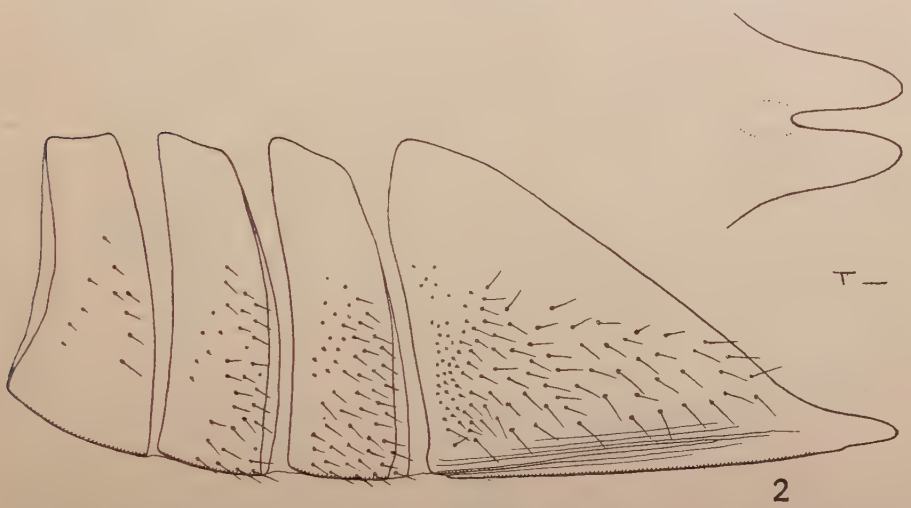

Fig. 2.—*Apanteles princeps* sp. n., apical ventrites, side view, ♀. × 80; and apex of hypopygium, opened out, dorsal view, further much enlarged, to show apical slit.

propodeon in basal half with lateral three-sevenths or two-fifths punctate (degree 2 or 3), medially entirely smooth and highly shining, in apical half with a smooth, somewhat impressed areola delimitated by various short carinulae rising from the median apical lunule. *Wings:* metacarp longer than stigma; transverse cubital as long as or longer than 1st abscissa of radial. *Legs:* hind coxae basally above with a large, smooth, shining area with some few strong punctures (degree 4), apically above and otherwise throughout the upper half of outer faces entirely smooth and shining with an occasional minute puncture; the longer hind tibial spur half, and the shorter spur about three-sevenths, the length of the basal segment of the hind tarsus. *Abdomen* (figs. 1–3): 1st tergite in basal half excavate and smooth, medianly strongly tumescent in ♀ and weakly so in ♂, and smooth, apically turned over, in apical half in ♀ in lateral thirds with longitudinal striation and some strong punctures, smooth medially, longitudinally aciculate or striate broadly all across apex, but all this sculpture often weak or not clearly marked, in ♂ in apical half often as in a weakly sculptured ♀, but more commonly longitudinally aciculate and minutely punctate in lateral fourths, in the ♂ the tergite contracting apicad; 2nd tergite apparently with a single transverse row of minute punctures; 3rd tergite smooth broadly across apex and very broadly across base, otherwise minutely punctate; succeeding tergites minutely punctate; 2nd–5th ventrites of ♀ with median longitudinal suture; hypopygium of ♀

broadly membranous throughout the median line, and its apex membranously acute; ovipositor sheaths longer than hind tarsus, rather shorter than combined length of hind tibia together with the basal segment, and rather longer than combined length of hind femur together with the basal segment, of the hind tarsus, the ovipositor elongate, rather longer than combined length of hind tibia and hind tarsus.

Length : ♀, 2·4–2·8 mm.; ♂, 2·25–2·75 mm.

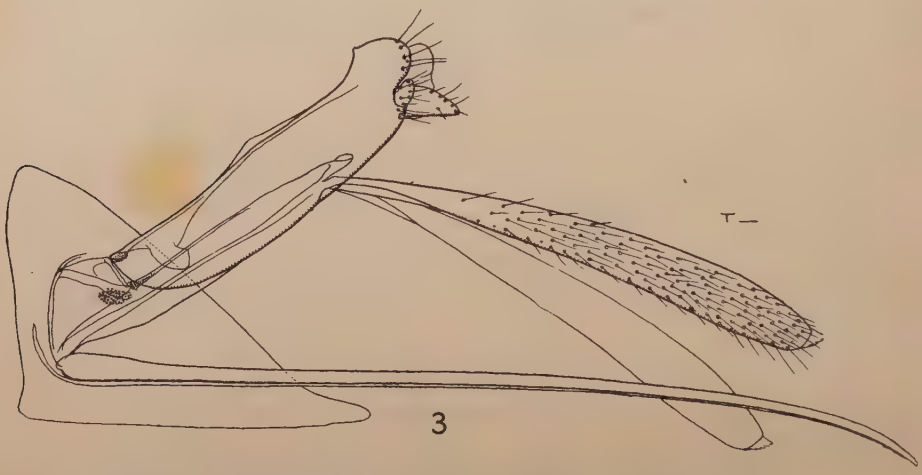

Fig. 3.—*Apanteles princeps* sp. n., genitalia, side view, ♀. × 60.

Described from the following material :—Cambridge University Museum : Plymouth, a card of two (2 ♀♀), 11.viii.1886, det. Bignell as *emarginatus* Nees. D. S. Wilkinson's Collection : Surrey, Bookham Common, 2 ♀♀, coll. 10.viii.1937, em. 15.viii.1937 (*S. N. A. Jacobs*), Chilworth, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, coll. 17.x.1937, em. 18.ix.1938 (*S. Wakely*); Sussex, Balcombe, 1 ♂, 18.viii.1937 (*H. M. Edelsten*), Staplecross, 27 ♀♀ (one the *type*), 22 ♂♂, coll. ix–x.1938, em. 1.ix.1939 (*D. S. Wilkinson*).

Type deposited in the British Museum.

Host. All the material from which I have described this species was bred from the Tineid *Coleophora virgaureae* Staint. in the seed-heads of Common Goldenrod, *Solidago virgaurea* L.

Cocoons unknown.

Commentary. This species, I am convinced, has not previously been recognised, and is certainly not referable to any of the described palaearctic species, by far the greater majority of which are known to me. In Marshall's key (1888) it runs easily to couplet 34 in his Section 2, but is not comparable with the species he includes therein. In Muesebeck's key (1920) of the nearctic species, which must be considered, *princeps* runs in his first section (couplets 2–51) to *cacoeciae* Riley in couplet 47, but is widely separated from a single male specimen in the British Museum determined as this species and bearing a United States National Museum register number; and in his second section (couplets 52 *et seq.*) it runs easily to *femur-nigrum* Prov. in couplet 54, but is again clearly distinct from material of this latter in the British Museum determined by Muesebeck himself. In my own key (1932, *Trans. ent. Soc.*

Lond. **80**, and as subsequently emended and enlarged, especially in 1940, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **9**:25) it runs in Group U to *phaloniae* Wilkn., to which in many ways it is remarkably similar. Couplet 120c should be altered as follows :—

120c. Wings infumated evenly throughout, and the setae coloured; four anterior coxae largely red testaceous; New Zealand . *carposinae* Wilkn.
Wings hyaline, and the setae largely colourless; four anterior coxae black . . . . . 120d.

120d. Mesonotum throughout with closely placed punctation (degree 3); ovipositor sheaths rather longer than combined length of hind tibia together with the two basal segments of hind tarsus; England *phaloniae* Wilkn.
Mesonotum throughout at least posterior half with rather closely placed, strong punctation (degree 4); ovipositor sheaths rather shorter than combined length of hind tibia together with basal segment of hind tarsus; England . . . . . *princeps* Wilkn.

Apanteles maritimus sp. n.

♀. Black; front femora in apical half and middle femora at apex red testaceous; all tibiae red testaceous with some slight darkening towards apex, commonly also with some slight darkening along upper edges, or even slightly darkened throughout; all tarsi darkened, and the feet black; palpi and tibial spurs pale; lateral membranous margins of 1st tergite not strongly pigmented; wings infumated evenly throughout, and the setae coloured; costal veins and other veins in basal half of wings in greater part more or less red testaceous; costal veins at apex, stigma, metacarp, 1st abscissa of radial, transverse cubital, and 2nd abscissa of cubital, light brown; stigma uniformly opaque.

♂. Agrees closely with above colour description for ♀ save only as follows :—tibiae usually (but not always) more strongly and extensively darkened than as stated for ♀; hind tibiae often strongly darkened throughout save for basal sixth; front femora red testaceous occasionally in only about apical third, and middle femora very occasionally only at extreme apex.

♀♂. *Head :* clypeus and face throughout with closely placed, minute punctation (degree 1); facial depressions nearer to apex of clypeus than to the eyes; frontal orbits, frons, and vertex, minutely punctate (degree 1) and more sparsely so than on face; posterior ocelli much nearer to each other than to the eyes; flagellum of ♀ rather longer than combined length of head, thorax, and abdomen, of ♂ rather longer than three times the length of the thorax. *Thorax :* mesonotum closely punctate (degree 3), the punctures coarsely inserted so that in certain lights the mesonotum is almost describable as minutely rugose, and when viewed from in front coarsely pruinose; disc of scutellum closely punctate (degree 3); non-excavate area of lateral faces of scutellum reaching up half-way to base of scutellum; propodeon rugose, save perhaps narrowly across extreme base, and with a few, short, weak carinulae rising from the median apical lunule. *Wings :* metacarp equal in length to stigma. *Legs :* hind coxae basally above closely, strongly punctate (degree 4), apically above minutely punctate and with some longitudinal striation, on outer faces minutely punctate but rather sparsely so; hind tibial spurs equal, just less than half the length of the basal segment of the hind tarsus. *Abdomen* (figs. 4, 5): 1st tergite basally excavate, apically turned over, throughout rugose, the median apical lunule wanting, the tergite narrowly all across apex and commonly also in a median longitudinal area in the apical half not so strongly or so closely sculptured as elsewhere; 2nd tergite rugose and without the slightest indication of a middle-field, in at least basal half with more or

less obsolescent, shallow, not so closely rugose, lateral sulci; 2nd suture strong; 3rd tergite finely rugose and/or with fine longitudinal striation save broadly down lateral margins and narrowly across apex, and minutely punctate; succeeding tergites minutely punctate; 3rd and 4th ventrites of ♀ without median longitudinal suture, medially at base with a small excision; 5th ventrite of ♀ without median longitudinal suture, about basal fourth

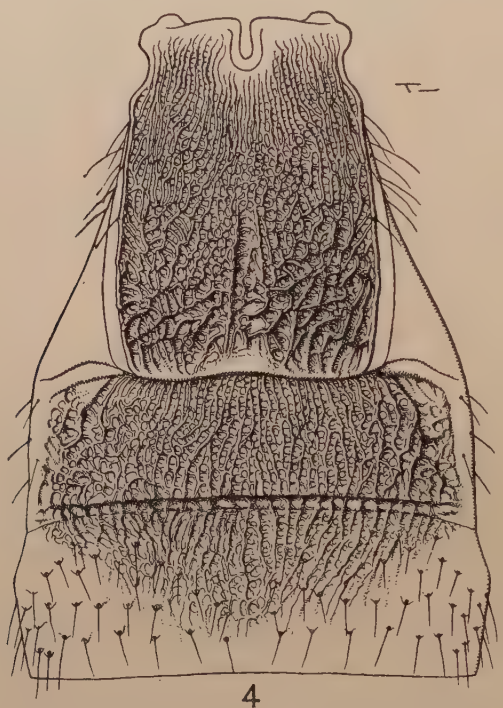

FIG. 4.—*Apanteles maritimus* sp. n., basal tergites, ♀. × 120.

with median longitudinal excision; hypopygium of ♀ without any sign of a median longitudinal suture, in at least apical half of median line broadly somewhat membranous and its apex strongly produced, basally more chitinised; ovipositor sheaths short and broad, half the length of the hind tibia, rather longer than basal segment of hind tarsus, the ovipositor just longer than hind femur, equal to or just shorter than combined length of the three basal segments of the hind tarsus.

Length: 2·0–2·5 mm.

Described from the following material:—BRITISH MUSEUM: General Accessions, Norfolk, Blakeney, 1 ♂, 8.ix.1935 (*J. F. Perkins*). MANCHESTER MUSEUM: England, Cheshire, Neston, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, 29.vi.1936 (*H. Britten*). UNIVERSITETETS ZOOLOGISKE MUSEUM, COPENHAGEN: Gedser, 2 ♀♀, 6 ♂♂, coll. 9.v.1920, bred 12.vi.1920 (*H. P. S. Sönderup*). D. S. WILKINSON'S COLLECTION: England, Southampton Water, Cracknose Head, 3 ♂♂, 22.vi.1938 (*S. N. A. Jacobs*); Dorset, Poole, 2 ♂♂, em. 29.v.1940 (*W. Fassnidge*); Lancashire, Grange, 8 ♀♀ (one the *type*), 12 ♂♂, coll. 7.v.1940, em. 19, 21.vi.1940, 13 ♀♀, 15 ♂♂, coll. 19.vii.1940, em. 14–30.viii.1940, Bolton-le-Sands, 9 ♀♀,

13 ♂♂, coll. 31.vi.1940, em. 14–30.viii.1940, Lune Estuary, 20 ♀♀, 23 ♂♂, coll. 1.viii.1940, em. 16–30.viii.1940 (*L. T. Ford*).

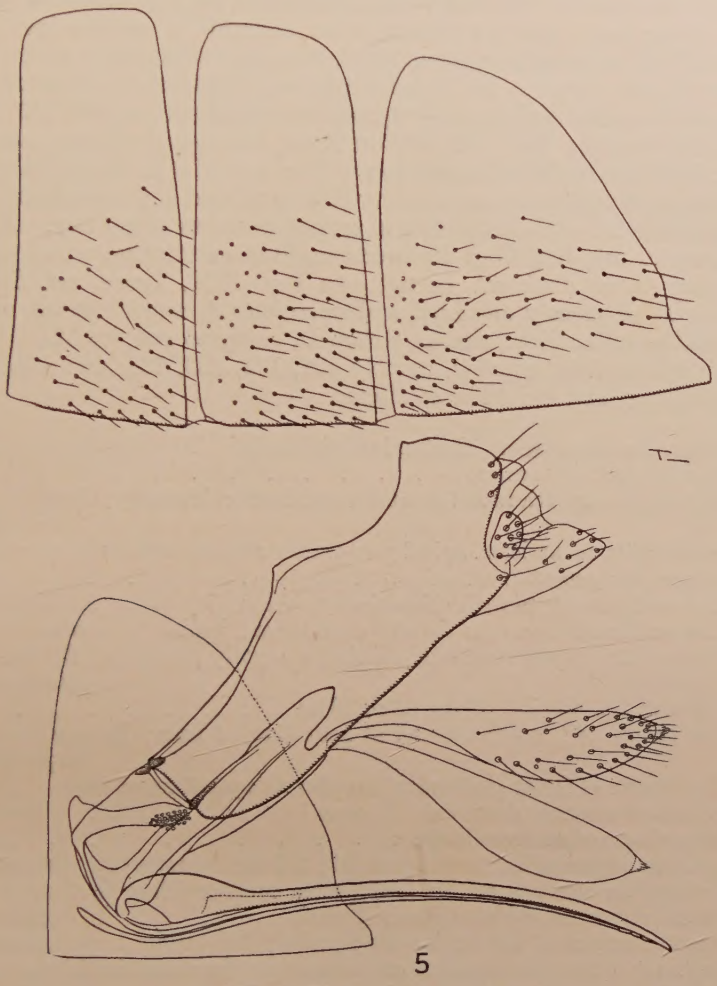

FIG. 5.—*Apanteles maritimus* sp. n., apical ventrites and, below, genitalia, side view, ♀. × 120.

Type deposited in the British Museum.

Host. Of the material from which I have described this species, that from Southampton and Poole, and from Grange with collection date 7.v.1940, was bred from the 1st brood, and that from Bolton-le-Sands and Lune, and from Grange with collection date 19.vii.1940, was bred from the 2nd brood, of the Tineid *Bucculatrix maritima* Stn. feeding on the lower leaves of *Aster trifolium*; and that from Denmark is also recorded from this host. Britten's two specimens, and the male from Norfolk, are without host record.

Cocoons. *A. maritimus* pupates inside the elongate puparium of its host; and emergence takes place through a jagged, more or less circular hole.

Commentary. In Marshall's key (1888) *A. maritimus* runs easily to *nanus* Reinh. Of this latter I have before me material that I have myself compared with Reinhard's original specimens in the Berlin Museum. The two species are closely related, but are easily distinguishable, as I show below in revised couplets of my key. And *maritimus* is not referable, I am convinced, to any other described palaearctic species, by far the greater majority of the types of which are known to me. In Muesebeck's key (1920) of the nearctic species, which must be considered, my new species runs easily to couplet 116, in which are included *bedelliae* Vier. and *rohweri* Mues. (= *nigripes* Rohw. *non* Ratz.). Of these, *bedelliae*, which is known to me from material in the British Museum determined by Muesebeck, is again very closely related and remarkably similar, but is distinct, as I also show below in revised couplets of my key. *A. rohweri* is unknown to me, but from Rohwer's original description would seem unquestionably to be distinct. In my own key (1932, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **80**, and as subsequently emended and enlarged) *A. maritimus* sp. n., *nanus* Reinh., and *bedelliae* Vier., run, in Group U, easily to couplet 121. This and the other related four couplets, namely 121, 122, 123, 124, and 124a, I have recast as follows, and should be so altered :—

121. Stigma discally hyaline, the borders pigmented . . . . . 122.
Stigma uniformly opaque . . . . . 123.

122. First tergite smooth save for minute punctation laterally; Java *javensis* Rohw.
First tergite in at least apical two-thirds rugose, medianly to some extent tumescent . . . . . 122a.

122a. Hind ocelli nearer to each other than to eyes; Ceylon . . *bisulcata* Cam.
Hind ocelli nearer to eyes than to each other; India . *machaeralis* Wilkn.

123. First and 2nd tergites smooth, shining, minutely punctate; Europe *gracilariae* Wilkn.
First and 2nd tergites rugose or rugulose . . . . . 124.

124. First tergite of ♀ much broader at apex than at base; Europe *imperator* Wilkn.
First tergite of ♀ not (or hardly) broader at apex than at base . . 124a.

124a. Ovipositor strongly decurved; Europe . . . . . *nanus* Reinh.
Ovipositor not so describable . . . . . 124b.

124b. Lateral margins of 1st tergite parallel; 3rd tergite minutely punctate; ovipositor equal to or just longer than combined length of the two basal segments of hind tarsus; U.S.A. . . . . *bedelliae* Vier.
Lateral margins of 1st tergite not parallel; 3rd tergite longitudinally striate; ovipositor equal to or just shorter than combined length of the three basal segments of hind tarsus; Europe . . *maritimus* Wilkn.

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TO BE HELD IN THE SOCIETY'S ROOMS

41, Queen's Gate, S.W.7

1941.

WEDNESDAY,	March 5	3 p.m.
„	April 2	
„	May 7	
„	June 4	

THE ROYAL ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

The Fellowship and Fees

Fellows pay an Admission Fee of £3 3*s*. The Annual Contribution of £2 2*s*. is due on the first day of January in each year, and is payable in advance. Fellows under the age of 25 years may pay the entrance fee in three equal annual instalments.

Fees should be paid to the Treasurer, at 41, Queen's Gate, S.W.7, and *not to the Secretary*.

Fellows desiring to pay their Annual Contribution through their bankers may obtain an official form of banker's order by applying to the Treasurer.

Fellows whose Contributions for the current year have been paid are entitled to receive the *Transactions* and *Proceedings* of the Society free of charge. Further copies may be purchased at reduced prices by applying to the Registrar.

Forms of application for Fellowship, copies of the Bye-Laws and the List of Fellows may be obtained from the Registrar.

Meetings and Exhibitions

Fellows and others wishing to make a communication to a General Meeting of the Society are requested to send in their names, the title of their exhibit, and a short abstract of their remarks, to the Registrar fourteen days before the meeting at which it is proposed to make the communication. Should it be desirable to publish a fuller account of the communication the manuscript may be submitted for publication in *Proceedings Series A* or *Series B*. If the epidiascope is required, 24 hours' notice must be given. Objects for projection should not exceed 6 ins. by 6 ins.

Fellows resident abroad, or otherwise unable to attend meetings, are reminded that notes or observations sent to the Secretary may be communicated to a General Meeting on their behalf.

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